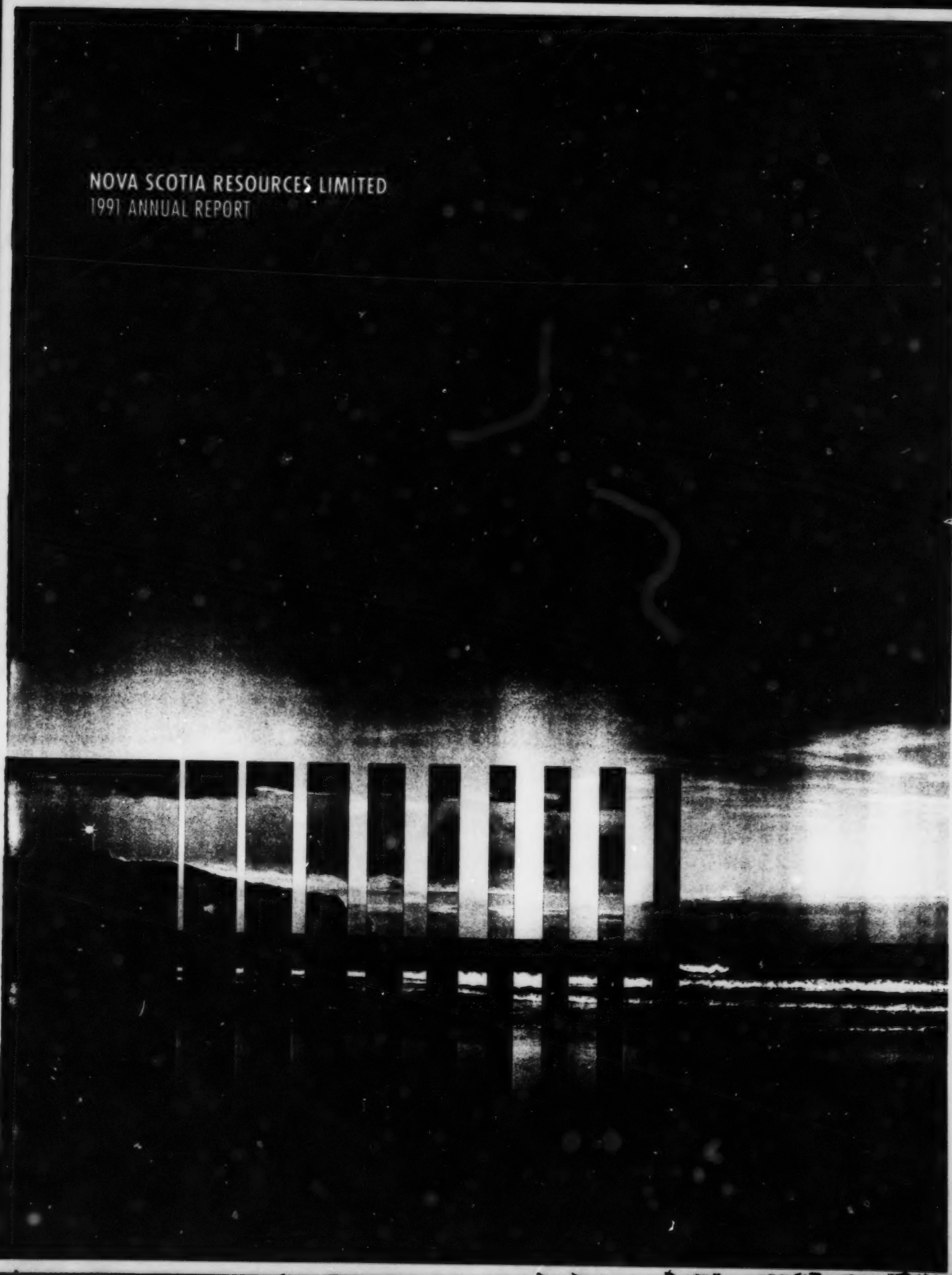
NOVA SCOTIA RESOURCES LIMITED
1991 ANNUAL REPORT

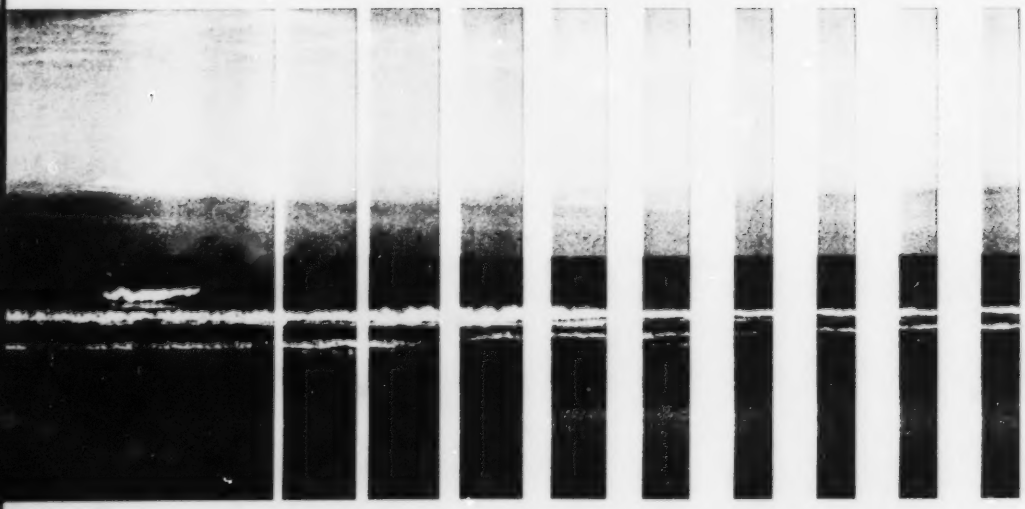


CORPORATE PROFILE

Nova Scotia Resources Limited (NSRL), a corporation owned by the Province of Nova Scotia, was established in 1981 to invest in and manage the Province's participation in petroleum, energy and mineral development.

NSRL and its subsidiaries hold the following significant assets:

- interests in 19 Significant Hydrocarbon Discovery Areas offshore Nova Scotia
- a 50% interest in the offshore Cohasset and Panuke oil fields currently under development by LASMO Nova Scotia as Canada's first commercial offshore production project with planned startup in spring 1992
- ownership of 7.2% of all discovered natural gas reserves offshore Nova Scotia, including 10% of the Venture Gas Project fields containing 3.5 tcf natural gas reserves
- interests of 25% – 100% in four offshore Nova Scotia exploration areas totalling 273,646 acres
- significant interests in producing oil and gas properties in western Canada.



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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Peter A. Outhit
President and Chief Executive Officer

Offshore Decks Construction Site, Dartmouth N.S.

Oil

Construction of the LASMO-operated Cohasset/Panuke oil development project, in which NSRL is a 50% partner, is on schedule for first production in spring 1992. At this writing service and supply procurement, fabrication and assembly work has passed the 50% point. Efficient project completion is essential to development economics; and it signals the petroleum industry that projects in Nova Scotia can be internationally cost-competitive.

Early in 1991 the LASMO/NSRL team began an exploration drilling program aimed at enlarging the offshore oil play and achieved the small but important Balmoral oil discovery. This is likely to add reserves to the Cohasset/Panuke project and will encourage follow-up exploration.

Natural Gas

Publicity attending Cohasset/Panuke and related oil exploration should not be allowed to obscure NSRL's work to advance offshore natural gas development noted in this Report.

The past year witnessed some important events in the natural gas industry in Canada and the United States. Despite continued surplus supply and low prices, major projects proposing to deliver gas to eastern North America, California and the midwest United States received approval from regulatory bodies on both sides of the border. Regulatory agencies in both countries, responding to the Canada/U.S. Free Trade Agreement, removed further obstacles to natural gas trade. In the United States, gas utilities and distribution companies began to seek long term secure contracts in anticipation of supply shortfalls later in the decade.

In Canada, the Province of New Brunswick strongly endorsed the desirability of natural gas in its strategic Energy Development Plan and declared it would, in the absence of supply from other sources, seek an extension of the existing gas pipeline in Quebec. And in May 1991 the Council of Maritime Premiers noted in its discussion paper on Maritime Economic Integration: "A joint approach to developing a market for natural gas in the region may offer cost savings to Maritime consumers. The creation of a pipeline infrastructure to encourage the development of East Coast reserves should be pursued."

Finance

Cash flows and net earnings from the Company's western producing properties have continued to improve, while financing costs under NSRL's Euro-commercial paper programme remained attractive throughout the year. Use was made of financial marketplace tools such as swaps and derivative products designed to manage interest rate, currency and commodity price risk. As a result the Company's average cost of financing during the year, net of foreign exchange gains, was 5.4%.

Goals

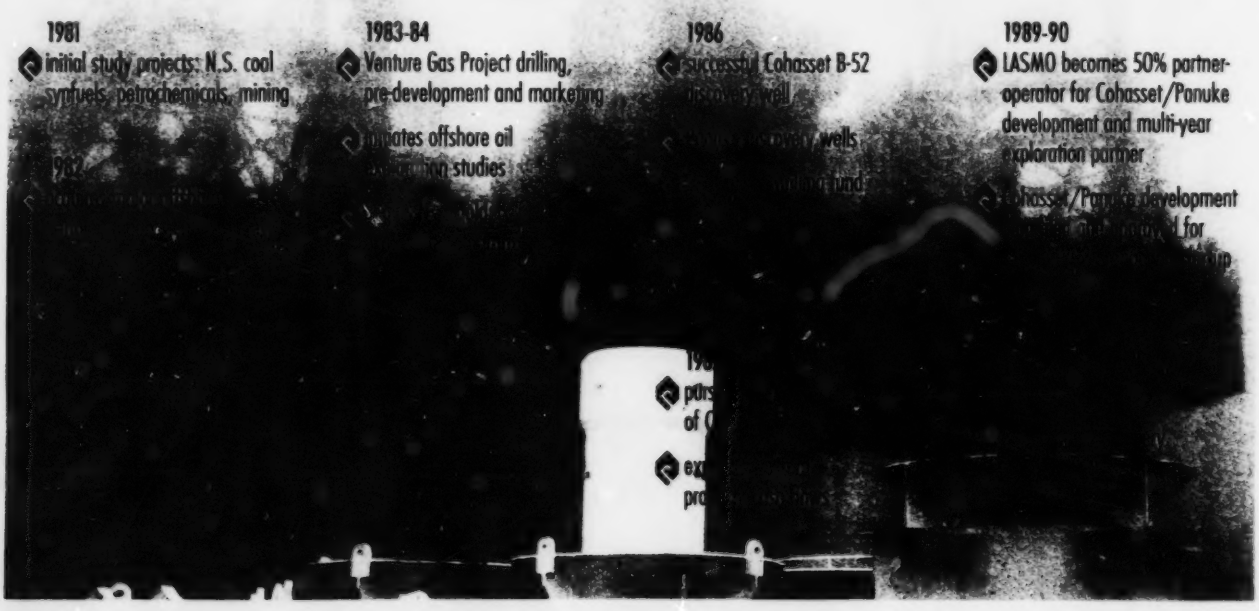
NSRL became active just 10 years ago. In reflecting on the milestones reached we note the following appeared in the 5 year Review and Forecast of our 1986/87 Annual Report: "Relatively low cost and technological simplicity supports the candidacy for early development of the Nova Scotia offshore. NSRL believes that small oil fields such as Cohasset are clearly economic at less than $20 US/barrel." That report outlined 4 corporate goals: stimulate and achieve early offshore production, secure early drilling of key oil and gas structures, diversify cash flows, and retire all corporate borrowings within a reasonable time frame.

We have made real progress toward these goals.

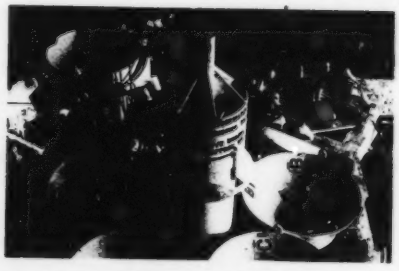
Peter A. Outhit

June 30, 1991

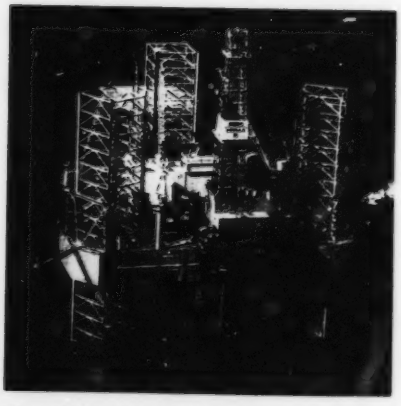
NSRL Milestones 1981-91


1981
initial study projects: N.S. cool synfuels, petrochemicals, mining
1983-84
Venture Gas Project drilling, pre-development and marketing
1986
successful Cohasset B-52
1989-90
LASMO becomes 50% partner-operator for Cohasset/Panuke development and multi-year exploration partner

Rowan Gorilla III drilling derrick



Panuke well template on board drilling rig



Testing Balmoral oil, March 1991

COHASSET/PANUKE DEVELOPMENT

The Panuke and Cohasset reservoirs are estimated to contain 100 million barrels of very light (53° API) sulphur free oil in place. Oil quality and reservoir characteristics indicate excellent recovery potential with development planning premised on median recovery over 6 years of 37.5 million barrels at a production rate of 30,000 barrels per day. The two fields, located 8 km apart and 41 km southwest of Sable Island, will be produced on a seasonal basis from early spring to late fall through 1997.

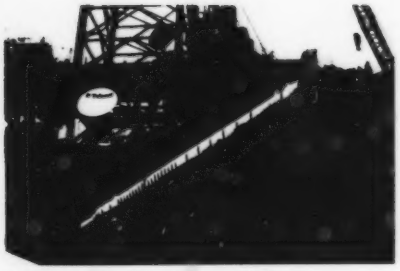
12 production and water injection wells are planned, 5 at Panuke and 7 at Cohasset. Field facilities comprise:

- a fixed wellhead platform at each field site
- flowlines and power cables connecting the two fields
- a drilling and production jack-up rig located at Cohasset (the *Rowan Gorilla III*)
- a mooring/loading buoy
- a large storage tanker (the *Nordic Apollo*, 130,000 gross tonnes and 930,000 barrels capacity)
- a shuttle tanker (the *Nordic Challenger*, 68,000 gross tonnes and 510,000 barrels capacity)

The field Development Plan filed by LASMO and NSRL received approval from the Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board (CNSOPB) and federal/provincial Ministers of Energy in September 1990. Approval confirmed the recommendation of a public review Commission, following a 90 day hearings process, that the project could proceed without serious environmental consequences and with a positive socio-economic impact.

LASMO's announcement September 24, 1990 that development would commence triggered a tight schedule for procurement, facilities construction and development well drilling in order to achieve production startup by spring 1992. As of 30 June 1991, all major project contracts had been awarded. Plans for summer 1991 include delivery and installation at the field site of the loading buoy, the two wellhead platform piles, jackets and decks, and installation/hookup of flowlines and power cables. Utilizing a specially designed seafloor template, drilling of production wells commenced in early April. The *Rowan Gorilla III* jack-up unit will relocate to Halifax Harbour from August to November to undergo refit and installation of deck-fixed production facilities. It will then return to continue field well drilling.

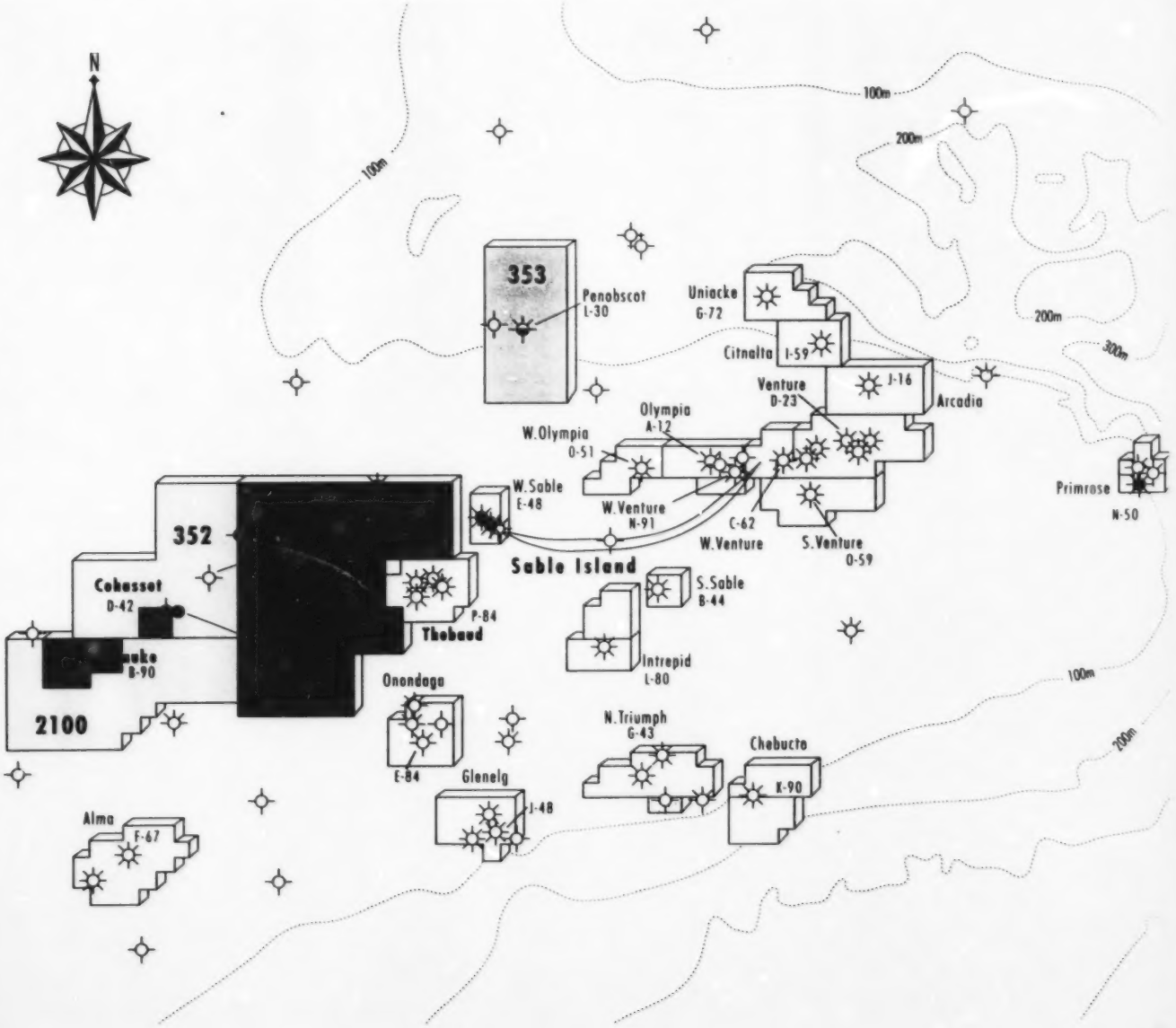
In early 1991 the CNSOPB, on application, awarded a Declaration of Commercial Discovery to LASMO and NSR(V)L in respect of each of the Cohasset and Panuke fields. The Board subsequently approved issuance to LASMO and NSR(V)L, each as to a 50% interest, of production licenses in respect of each field.



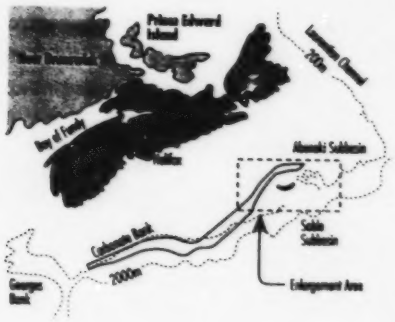
Hoisting Panuke well pile aboard drilling rig

In its procurement LASMO has committed to maximizing Nova Scotia benefits wherever commercially feasible, initially estimating that 37% of total project expenditures through 1997, or $240 million, will comprise direct Nova Scotia benefits. LASMO has estimated the project construction phase will create approximately 715 person years' of direct employment, and the production phase a further 260 person years' employment. At 30 June 1991 Nova Scotia expenditures made or commited totalled $174 million, and over 90% of the project work force were Nova Scotians.

Nova Scotia Offshore Significant Discoveries, Exploration Areas and Production Licenses



Nova Scotia Offshore

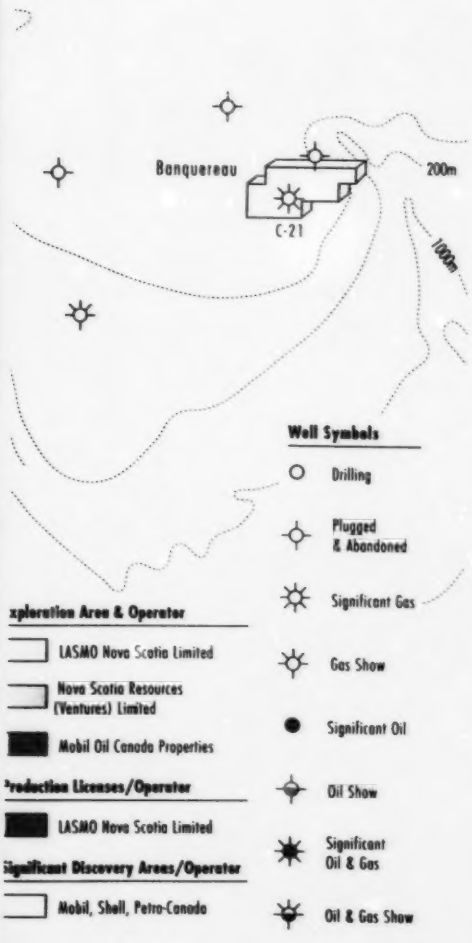


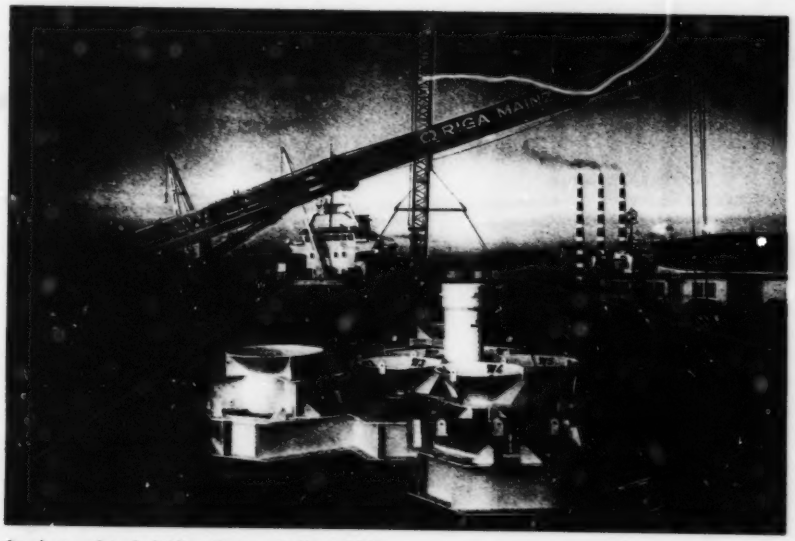
Offshore Natural Gas

During the year the Company undertook initiatives to advance the exploration and development of discovered and potential offshore natural gas reserves. This included initiating studies to determine the nature and location of potential industrial/commercial natural gas markets in the maritime provinces; analysis of market evolution in the northeast United States and meetings with potential gas purchasers; meetings with Mobil and Venture Gas Project partners to consider the approvals process relating to eventual project development; meetings with representatives of the governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and the respective electric power utilities.

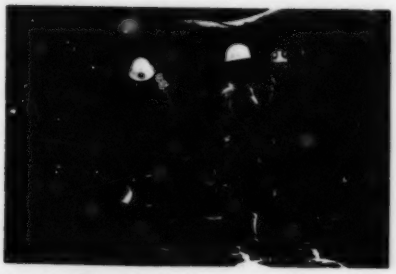
The Company regards the existence of underground storage capability in Nova Scotia, if it can be developed, as pivotal to future production and transmission of offshore natural gas. During the year NSRL applied for and received Special Licenses for salt and potash exploration covering three areas in Cape Breton considered to have geological potential for underground salt cavern storage development. Negotiations with other parties have concluded arrangements to carry out test drilling at the first of these areas in summer 1991.

Successful testing could result in early development by interested companies of large-scale underground capacity for the storage and transshipment of liquified petroleum gases, and the subsequent storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids from the Nova Scotia offshore.





Panuke template dockside at Dartmouth, March 1991



Capturing Balmoral test oil

Driving Panuke well pile through seafloor template

OFFSHORE EXPLORATION

Nova Scotia Resources (Ventures) Limited currently holds working interests of 25%–100% in four petroleum exploration blocks south and southwest of Sable Island. The initial 3 year term for three blocks expires on September 30, 1992 while the fourth – awarded in 1990 – continues to September 30, 1993. Each term may be extended a further 3 years by drilling a validating well on the block during the initial period.

Exploration Agreement 352 (LASMO Operator - NSR(V)L 50% interest)

This block (26,392 hectares) on the northern border of the Cohasset and Panuke Significant Discovery Areas is considered prospective of further oil discoveries. Based on a 502 km 2-D seismic program conducted in fall 1989, two prospects, Lawrence and Balmoral, were selected for exploration drilling in early 1991 using the *Rowan Gorilla III* jack-up unit.

Lawrence D-14

The rig arrived in Halifax at end of December 1990 and the Lawrence D-14 well, 8 km to the northeast of Cohasset, was spudded January 15, 1991. The well was drilled to a depth of 2850 metres. Hydrocarbons present in the well were insufficient in quantity to warrant testing and the well was abandoned as a dry hole February 25.

Balmoral M-32 Oil Discovery

The rig immediately proceeded to spud Balmoral M-32 3 km northwest of the Cohasset field. The well, drilled to a depth of 2525 metres, penetrated 7 zones containing oil and tested 3 sands equivalent to intervals present in the Cohasset reservoir. The tested zones flowed light oil at a cumulative combined rate of 9495 barrels of oil per day, with minimal gas and no water. Following termination of testing April 9, the jack-up rig moved to the Panuke field to begin drilling the first Panuke production well.

Balmoral oil is similar in quality to Cohasset/Panuke and the sands appear to have good productive characteristics. LASMO and NSR(V)L are determining the feasibility of producing the Balmoral structure through the Cohasset platform facilities as part of the Cohasset/Panuke project.

The Lawrence and Balmoral wells have secured an extension of exploration rights though September 1995. Planning is underway for additional exploration drilling on the block.

Exploration Agreement 353 (NSR(V)L Operator - 100% interest)

This 18,500 hectare block on the Abenaki carbonate block northwest of Sable Island contains the 1976 Penobscot L-30 Missisauga oil discovery. As Operator NSR(V)L obtained and analyzed all available seismic data on the block during 1990 and has completed preparations to conduct a 66 square km 3-D seismic program in June 1991. The program, which discharges work commitments on the block, will evaluate the potential of Penobscot and nearby structures for future exploration drilling.

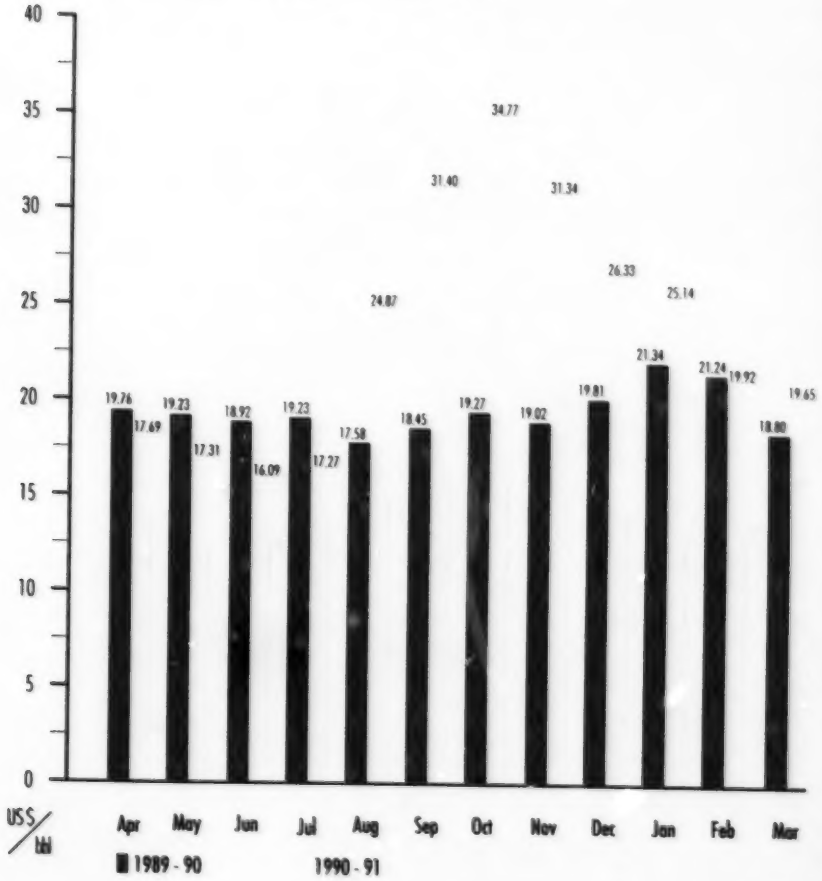
Exploration Agreement 354 (Mobil Operator-NSR(V)L 25% interest)

This large (55,755 hectare) block is strategically situated between the deep gas discoveries at Thebaud which form part of Mobil's Venture Gas Project and the Cohasset/Panuke oil discovery trend to the southwest. In summer 1990 Mobil conducted a 2-D seismic tie-in program over several deep gas prospects in the block. Mobil will conduct a much larger 2-D seismic program over the block in summer 1991, and is considering a possible gas exploration well for 1992.

Exploration License 2100 (LASMO Operator-NSR(V)L 50% interest)

In July 1990 this 24,948 hectare block on the southern border of the Panuke Significant Discovery Area was awarded by the Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board. In summer 1991 LASMO and NSR(V)L will conduct a detailed seismic program on the block, consisting of 294 kilometres of 2-D and 50 square kilometres of 3-D. Internal studies are to address the block's prospectivity for deeper gas as well as for oil. LASMO and NSR(V)L will determine exploration drilling possibilities after reviewing 1991 seismic program results.

West Texas Intermediate Crude Prices 1989-1991



PRODUCING OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES

Accumulated net earnings to the Company from its producing oil and gas interests in western Canada from 1986 to March 31, 1991 total $7.6 million. Earnings are net of operating costs, royalties and financing changes, including interest.

For the 12 months ended March 31, 1991 the Company's net earnings from oil and gas production were $2,137,378, approximately equal to the preceding year; however, the 1990 totals include a one-time lump sum ($478,280) earned on the retirement of a 1985 production carve-out transaction. Excluding this extraordinary item, 1991 net earnings from the Company's property interests increased 26% over 1990. Net cash flow from production is applied to cover NSRL corporate overhead, with the balance used to reduce it's Nova Scotia offshore expenditures.

During the year the Company successfully implemented a comprehensive rationalization of its properties, consolidating and reducing its holdings to a much fewer number of larger interest, higher quality "core" areas. This has substantially increased net revenues to the Company from the retained properties, while simplifying administration.

In addition the Company also completed the transfer of management of all its properties to a single, experienced consulting firm, securing further administrative efficiencies.

GOLD EXPLORATION

Since November 1984 the Company has been a 25.5% interest participant in the province-wide SCOMINEX gold exploration joint venture managed by Inco Exploration. In 1989 and 1990 Inco's program focused exclusively on claims held in the central Cape Breton highlands, where SCOMINEX made a number of encouraging gold-bearing ore discoveries.

In fall 1990 Inco announced its withdrawal, as a matter of corporate policy, from worldwide gold exploration. Review by SCOMINEX partners of the 1990 field results has confirmed that further evaluation of the discoveries will require a core drilling program on the claims, which have 2-3 years remaining in their initial terms. Taking these factors into account SCOMINEX has decided to suspend its activity and has authorized Inco to seek farm-out arrangements with other parties that will preserve options to SCOMINEX partners to participate in further exploration work on the Cape Breton claims.

In the course of 6 years, SCOMINEX explored gold mineralization and evaluated specific prospects over a broad area of Nova Scotia. Valuable information and mining feasibility know-how was generated for NSRL through this extensive program.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Consolidated Financial Statements and other financial information in the Annual Report are the responsibility of Management and have been approved by the Board of Directors.

An independent auditor, Doane Raymond, is engaged to express a professional opinion on the financial statements prepared by Management. The examination is conducted in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and auditing standards, and includes tests and procedures which allow the auditor to report on the fairness of the financial statements.

An Audit Committee consisting of non-Management directors is appointed by the Board of Directors to review the Consolidated Financial Statements in detail with Management and the auditor. The Audit Committee reports to the Board prior to such statements being approved.

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Nova Scotia Resources Limited

We have audited the consolidated balance sheet of Nova Scotia Resources Limited as at March 31, 1991, and the consolidated statements of exploration and development expenditures and changes in financial position for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at March 31, 1991, and the continuity of its exploration and development expenditures and the changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Doane Raymond

Chartered Accountants

Halifax, Nova Scotia
May 10, 1991

Nova Scotia Resources Limited

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(March 31, 1991)		1991	1990
(Dollars in Thousands)			
Assets	Exploration and development expenditures *(Note 2 and 10)*	**$ 183,623**	$ 148,088
	Cash and short term investments	**72,430**	8,921
	Oil and gas producing properties *(Note 3)*	**13,796**	15,168
	Recoverable deposits *(Note 4)*	**11,778**	
	Receivables and other assets	**5,708**	2,912
	Mineral properties *(Note 5)*		1,214
		$ 287,335	$ 176,303
Liabilities	Commercial paper *(Note 6)*	**$ 162,492**	$ 134,430
	Bank indebtedness *(Note 6)*		32,846
	Long term debt *(Note 8)*	**118,393**	4,000
	Payables and accruals	**4,065**	686
	Deposit *(Note 7)*	**3,402**	4,340
	Deferred foreign exchange gain *(Note 1)*	**317**	
		288,669	176,302
Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)	Capital stock		
	Authorized		
	40,000 common shares		
	without par value		
	Issued and outstanding	**1**	1
	3 common shares		
	Deficit *(Note 5)*	**(1,335)**	
		(1,334)	1
		$ 287,335	$ 176,303

Contingency *(Note 10)*

On behalf of the Board

Director

Director

Nova Scotia Resources Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES

(Year Ended March 31, 1991)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	1991	1990
Balance, beginning of year	$ 148,088	$ 128,119
Exploration and development expenditures	31,343	11,008
General and administrative costs	1,162	866
Financing costs	9,430	10,442
	41,935	22,316
Less: Exploration incentives *(Note 2)*	4,263	177
Earnings from oil and gas producing properties *(Note 3)*	2,137	2,170
	6,400	2,347
	35,535	19,969
Balance, end of year	$ 183,623	$ 148,088

Nova Scotia Resources Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

(Year Ended March 31, 1991)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	1991	1990
Cash provided from (used for)		
Additions to		
Offshore Nova Scotia oil and gas properties	$ (35,535)	$ (19,969)
Oil and gas producing properties	4	(461)
Mineral property exploration costs	(122)	(130)
Depletion and depreciation	1,396	4,323
Receipt (repayment) of deposit	(938)	4,340
	(35,195)	(11,897)
Changes in		
Receivables	(2,823)	7,542
Payables and accruals	3,379	(256)
Recoverable deposits	(11,778)	
	(46,417)	(4,611)
Financing		
Increase (decrease) in commercial paper and bank indebtedness	(4,784)	6,869
Increase in long term debt	114,393	4,000
Deferred foreign exchange gain	317	
	109,926	10,869
Net cash provided	63,509	6,258
Cash and short term investments, beginning of year	8,921	2,663
Cash and short term investments, end of year	$ 72,430	$ 8,921

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(March 31, 1991)

1. Accounting policies

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries.

A significant part of the Company's activities is conducted jointly with others and accordingly, these financial statements reflect only the Company's proportionate interest in these activities.

Exploration and development expenditures

The principal activities of the Company are in the exploration and development stage and accordingly the Company follows the full cost method of accounting for pre-production companies prescribed in the Guideline on Full Cost Accounting in the Oil and Gas Industry issued by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. All costs incurred for the acquisition, exploration and development of oil and gas reserves are capitalized in one cost centre. Costs capitalized include overhead related to exploration and development activities as well as interest and foreign currency gains and losses related to funds borrowed for these activities. The amount of incentives earned is accounted for as a reduction of exploration and development expenditures.

The Company receives revenues and incurs expenses from producing oil and gas properties in Western Canada. However, because the principal activities of the Company are centered in the Nova Scotia offshore region and are still in the pre-production stage, the earnings from producing properties are applied to decrease the accumulated offshore exploration and development expenditures.

Oil and gas producing properties

The producing oil and gas properties in Western Canada are valued at cost. Depletion for these properties is calculated based upon the unit-of-production method.

Foreign currency translation

Assets and liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars have been translated to Canadian dollars using the exchange rate on March 31, 1991. Transactions during the year are recorded using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. The deferred foreign exchange gain is being amortized on a straight line basis over the term of the related debt.

2. Exploration and development expenditures

The Company's exploration and development expenditures relate to the offshore Nova Scotia region and include $65.9 million (1990 – $56.5 million) of accumulated net financing costs. The exploration expenditures have been reduced by $96.7 million of Federal Government incentives earned.

2. Exploration and development expenditures (cont'd)

The 1986 Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord provides up to $25 million to defray 50% of the Company's exploration and development drilling costs. Net of payments earned to March 31, 1991, there remained a maximum of $12.5 million that could be earned from future exploration and development drilling.

The Company and LASMO Nova Scotia Limited have begun the development of the Cohasset and Panuke oil fields offshore Nova Scotia with first production projected for spring 1992. The Company has a 50% working interest in each of the fields. To March 31, 1991 the Company had incurred $21.9 million of project development expenditures. It is projected that an additional $104.3 million will be incurred by NSRL to start of production.

3. Oil and gas producing properties

(Dollars in Thousands)

	1991	1990
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 15,168**	$ 19,016
Additions (disposals)	**(4)**	460
Depletion	**(1,368)**	(4,308)
Balance, end of year	**$ 13,796**	$ 15,168

Gross revenues were $5.9 million for the year. After all direct expenses and an allocation of financing costs, the Company's earnings from these properties were $2.1 million (1990 – $2.2 million). The earnings have been applied to reduce the accumulated cost of exploration and development expenditures.

4. Recoverable deposits

The Company has cash on deposit as collateral security for obligations to financial institutions. The cash deposits are interest bearing to the Company.

5. Mineral Properties

Since 1984 the Company has participated with Inco Limited and others in the province-wide **SCOMINEX** gold exploration program, managed by Inco. Including capitalized interest, the Company has invested $1.3 million in **SCOMINEX** exploration. Exploration of the claims in the Cape Breton highlands is suspended as **SCOMINEX** considers the possible undertaking of future exploration by others. **SCOMINEX** mineral claims held on mainland Nova Scotia have been relinquished or disposed of. Consequently, the Company has written off its investment in **SCOMINEX**.

6. Commercial paper and bank indebtedness

In 1986 the Company established a Euro-Commercial Paper Programme under which it issues short-term notes, guaranteed by the Province of Nova Scotia, to an aggregate principal amount not exceeding U.S. $185 million. The notes are denominated to U.S. dollars and the principal balance outstanding at March 31, 1991 was U.S. $142 million.

To support the Euro-Commercial Paper Programme, the Company has arranged a revolving credit facility with a swingline advance option underwritten by 12 international banks which provides committed bank funding to U.S. $60 million. This credit facility has a 5 year term to October 9, 1991. Arrangements have been made for a replacement facility for a further one year term. There was no principal balance outstanding at March 31, 1991. Repayment of advances is guaranteed by the Province of Nova Scotia.

7. Deposit

In 1989 the Company farmed out to LASMO Nova Scotia Limited a portion of its land position in the Cohasset and Panuke oil fields offshore Nova Scotia. A deposit was received as a performance guarantee of the work commitments under the farm out arrangement.

8. Long term debt

(Dollars in Thousands)

	1991	1990
Term bank loan – Nov. 14, 1997	**$ 117,893**	$
Other	**500**	4,000
	$ 118,393	$ 4,000

On November 14, 1990 the Company received U.S. $101.7 million pursuant to a Swiss franc loan agreement and swap transaction. The loan is for 130 million Swiss francs but the swap has the effect of converting the entire transaction to a seven year U.S. dollar loan for the amount received on November 14. Interest is payable semi-annually and principal is repayable in a single amount on November 14, 1997. Subsequent to the November 14, 1990 transactions, a second swap was completed which fixes the interest rate on U.S. $50 million at 8.91%. The remainder of the loan bears interest at a floating rate. Repayment of this loan has been guaranteed by the Province of Nova Scotia.

9. Income taxes

The Company's oil and gas operations are conducted through a subsidiary, Nova Scotia Resources (Ventures) Limited. This subsidiary is a taxable corporation and has approximately $224 million of deductions available to reduce future taxable income. Of this amount $36 million are non-capital losses which are due to expire in varying amounts over a period from March 31, 1992 to March 31, 1998 unless applied against taxable income of the Company. The tax benefit related to the deductions has not been recognized in these financial statements.

10. Contingency

The recovery of offshore exploration and development expenditures is contingent upon the achievement of commercial production from the Nova Scotia offshore. The Company holds interest in substantial established offshore gas and oil reserves the commercial production from which, in management's opinion, would be sufficient to retire the Company's aggregate exploration and development expenditure indebtedness.

Under current conditions the date of commencement of offshore commercial gas production is uncertain. Development of the Cohasset and Panuke oil fields is in progress and production from these fields is projected to commence in spring 1992.

11. Comparative figures

Certain of the 1990 comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the financial statement presentation adopted for 1991.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AS AT JUNE 1, 1991

Dennis Ashworth
Halifax, Nova Scotia
Barrister and Solicitor

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Halifax, Nova Scotia
Consultant

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Calgary, Alberta
Consultant [1]

H. Purdy Crawford
Montréal, Québec
Chairman, President
and Chief Executive Officer
Imasco Limited [2]

Thomas E.G. Lynch (Chairman)
Halifax, Nova Scotia
Businessman [1,2]

Allan G. Manuel, C.A.
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
Deputy Minister, Finance
Province of Nova Scotia [1,2]

H. Neil Nichols
Unionville, Ontario
Consultant [1]

Peter A. Outhit
Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia
President and
Chief Executive Officer
Nova Scotia Resources Limited

John L. Stoik
Toronto, Ontario
Consultant [2]

[1] Member, Audit Committee
[2] Member, Compensation Committee

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

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President and Chief Executive Officer

Joseph A.F. Macdonald, Q.C.
McInnes, Cooper & Robertson
Secretary

Robert B. MacDiarmid, C.A.
Treasurer

John D. French
Director of Marketing and
Business Development

Credits
Design:
Next Step Graphics & Art Production Limited,
Meredith Bell, MGDC

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Cover, James Steeves
Page 1, James Steeves
Page 2, Creative Atlantic
Page 3, Don Callis Photo, Creative Atlantic,
Don Callis Photo
Page 4, Creative Atlantic
Page 5, Don Callis Photo
Page 6, Creative Atlantic

Photoengraving:
Maritime Photoengravers Limited

Imagesetting and Printing:
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